Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1826. [NO. 69.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 26, 1825.—3mt72

WINDSOR AND FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing vs. Robert Lawing. } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land joining A. Dunn and others.

IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

t72—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge vs. Elizabeth Burge. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

3m74—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns vs. Henry Yarboro. } Org'l. Atta't. levied on land; and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro summoned as guarnishees.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*

3m73—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Catawba Journal*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*

59—3m—pr. adv. $4.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the *Patent Corn Sheller* will be $11 delivered at the shop, or $12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 57tf

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞ Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

North-Carolina Telegraph.

THE Editor of the North-Carolina Telegraph gives information to all concerned, that he expects the publication of his paper to commence the first week in January next. Those persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns of subscribers' names, at the farthest, by the 15th of December. Papers directed to the Post-Office in Fayetteville, by private conveyance or by mail, will be duly attended to.

The Editor would do injustice to his own feelings not to express his warmest gratitude, for the liberal encouragement he has already received. If any thing were wanting to confirm his conviction of the necessity and importance of such a publication, the patronage he has received from all classes of society and from every part of theState would certainly do it.

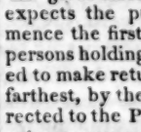
It is hoped that all who wish to possess the paper from its commencement will immediately send in their names, either by giving them to those who have proposals, or by leaving them with any Post-Master who will forward them.—The present expectation is, to publish in pamphlet form, containing 16 pages a week, making a volume of 832 pages a year; so that those who take the work from its commencement, may file away for future usefulness a greater mass of religious, political, and literary intelligence than can, perhaps, be collected in any other way, with so little expense.

Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State are requested to make known to their congregations the anticipated commencement of this paper, and to encourage all who wish to subscribe to it without delay.

It is believed that if those who have already taken a deep interest in this object were respectively to exert their influence a little farther, that a subscription sufficiently large would be obtained to ensure the continuance of a Journal so much needed. Upon this influence the Editor confidently calculates, and promises his best exertions to meet the public expectation.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23.

Stray.



I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.

Dec. 9, 1825. 3t75

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th day of February next, in the town of Charlotte, I will sell, on a credit of twelve months, four likely young NEGROES—two fellows, one of them a good blacksmith; the other under a high character as a farmer, an excellent wagoner, &c.; two girls from 13 to 15 years of age.

Bond and approved security will be required.

WASHINGTON MORRISON,
Agent for the proprietor.

Jan. 17, 1826. 4t70

Notice.

A SADDLE was left on the fence, near the subscriber's, some two or three weeks since, and is now in his possession. The owner can have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

PATRICK HARTY.

Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1826.—3t69

Steam Boat WHARF AND WARE HOUSES,

Cheraw, S. Carolina.

THE subscriber having taken this commodidious establishment, at the River, will attend to receiving and forwarding all kinds of Goods and Produce. His charges will be reasonable, and every attention paid, to facilitate the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

E. R. WHITING.

Dec. 20, 1825. 3t68

State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus County.

In Chancery—Fall Term, 1825.

Wm. J. Alexander and D. T. Caldwell, vs. John Clay, and Nathan Philips, executor of John Caruthers, deceased. } Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Clay is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

THOS. KERR, C. M. E.

6t74—pr. adv. $2 50.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Internal Improvement.

REPORT

Of the Board of Internal Improvement to the General Assembly of North-Carolina.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Board have annexed accounts of the Expenditures from the fund for Internal Improvement for the last year, and several reports from the Civil Engineer, explaining more in detail than the limits of this report will permit, some of the matters to which their attention has been directed. There is also a report from the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, and a copy of a report made by the Directors to the Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company, and which has been transmitted by the President of that Company to this Board. The Board, under the provisions of the act passed at the last session, contracted for the services of Mr. Fulton as Civil Engineer until the first of January next, at the rate of emolument authorized by that act. The Legislature have been already informed, by the message of the Governor, that Mr. Fulton has given notice that he will decline acting in that capacity after the termination of the present contract. The surveys, plans and estimates heretofore furnished by that able and valuable officer, and embracing every important point at which improvements are at present contemplated, will, in the opinion of the Board, render it less necessary that such an office should continue to exist. On this subject, however, they will wait for the opinion and directions of the General Assembly. If the extended plan of Internal Improvement, which the Board are about to recommend, should be adopted, they believe it will be most expedient that some person acquainted with the practical part of engineering, and who may be engaged at a moderate salary, should be employed by each incorporated company to attend to its particular object of improvement.

From this brief review of the transactions of the Board for the past year, they are naturally led to indulge in some anticipations for the future. If the Legislature be seriously disposed to adopt and prosecute a liberal and more enlarged plan of internal improvement—one that shall be commensurate with the resources of the state, and conducive to its best interests—to keep pace with the rapid strides which our sister states are making towards improvement, in the most enlarged sense of the word—if such be the disposition, they then take the liberty of presenting the following plan for adoption:

They propose that the state shall appropriate the sum of 500,000 dollars for internal improvement, to be obtained by loan; for the security of which the stock held by the state in the several Banks of the state shall be pledged. In a plan embracing our widely extended country, presenting so many various and important objects for improvement, it is not to be expected that all could have been attended to. It is believed, however, that those designated require at our hands the first consideration. It will be found that a large sum has been appropriated for making roads. The roads upon which this sum should be expended, are not designated. Should the Legislature adopt the plan submitted, it will then be for them to give it that direction, which in their wisdom, may seem best. The sum appropriated to this object, it is believed, if properly expended, will go far towards making good roads to all our market towns.

The following are the objects, with the sums appropriated, at present in contemplation:

Swash at Ocracock,	$ 10,000
Shoal below Washington,	5,000
Flats below Wilmington,	6,000
For clearing the Tar River of logs and trees from Tarborough to Washington,	4,000
Yadkin Navigation Company,	55,000
Tar River Navigation Company,	20,000
Neuse River Navigation Company,	25,000
Catawba River Navigation Company	25,000
Broad River,	5,000
Roanoke Inlet,	150,000
Roads,	128,750
	$433,750

In the above appropriations made to organised Companies, the sums here stated are intended to include the unexpended balanceof former subscriptions on behalf of the State. And to shew the connection already existing with the several Companies, we beg leave to refer to the statement marked (A.)

The following sums remain unexpended of former appropriations to objects not enumerated in the above lists, and to be included in the loan, viz:

Roanoake Navigation Company,	$25,000
Buncombe Turnpike Company,	5,000
Smoky Mountain Turnpike Company,	5,000
Cape-Fear Navigation Company below Fayetteville, about	20,000
Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company,	4,500
Lumber River,	250
Broad River, transferred by an act of 1823 to the Hickory Gap Road, about	1,500
Road from Plymouth to Pungo River,	2,500
Road from Parksville to Pasquotank River Bridge,	2,500
	66,250
Amount brought from the other page,	433,750
	$500,750

Shonld it be desirable to the State, to become the sole proprietor of the several works contemplated, proposals might be made to the different Companies to surrender their charters, on condition of their being paid the full amount of the work done, or by scaling the stock, if preferred, as was done by the Cape-Fear Company. It is highly probable, that the several Navigation Companies might be induced to come into measures of this kind. Should, however, the proposition be rejected, the State may, on its part, refuse any assistance, and direct the appropriation to some other object.

The sums appropriated to the several objects specified, it is believed, will be sufficient to complete them; or, at all events, place them in such a state of forwardness, that the tolls arising therefrom will be entirely adequate to effect whatever may afterwards remain unfinished, thereby rendering a resort to the State for further aid unnecessary.

The Board would not be understood, in the above enumeration, as having included all the objects that the State should effect; but as having only presented such of them, as in their opinion, possess the strongest claim to your consideration.

It may now become their duty, to shew the entire ability of the State, to effect the plan proposed. It is presumed that an annual expenditure of $100,000 will be as much, if not a greater sum, than would be required, in any one year, to discharge all the ordinary demands against the Treasury. Calculating, then, that the annual receipts into the Treasury from all the various sources of revenue, will amount to the sum of $135,000, there then will remain an unexpended balance at the end of each year, of 35,000; dollars which it is proposed to set apart for the purpose of paying the accruing interest upon the loans, and the balance with any other funds that may hereafter be provided, to constitute a sinking fund, for the final redemption of the whole of the loans.

The operation of this plan will enable the State to expend annually $100,000 for five years, and at the end of that time only owe a debt of $367,534 64. The interest upon which sum, at the rate of six per cent, will be $22,052 07 84-100, leaving for the first year after the whole of the appropriations shall have been borrowed, a balance of $12,948 93, to be applied towards the discharge of the principal. In aid, however, of this fund, the operation of which, alone, might be considered by many as postponing the reimbursement of the loansto too distant a period, considerable reliance, it is presumed, might be placed upon the funds to be derived from the Cherokee lands, already purchased, and those which may hereafter be acquired from that nation; and, also, from the increased wealth of the State, produced by the contemplated improvements, a correspondent increase must take place in the various sources of revenue.

From this view of the subject, the Board cannot entertain a doubt of the entire ability of the State to reimburse the loans as soon as it might be desirable to do so.

If, however, unforeseen exigencies should occur, so as to render the ordinary expenditures of the Treasury greater than the sum now supposed, (to wit, $100,000,) or if the surplus fund over and above the ordinary expenditures should fall short of the sum of $35,000, proposed as the *basis of the sinking fund*, the Legislature must make provision for sustaining the revenue to that amount.

In submitting these views, the Board of Internal Improvement have been induced to do so, from an entire conviction, on their part, of the great importance of the subject, as inseparably connected with the lasting welfare and prosperity of the state; and to urge, in the most respectful manner, the adoption of at least some measure, that will hold out to the state something more substantial *than a mere illusion*, and upon which their hopes and fears may safely be reposed, and their fondest expectations realized.

Whatever course the Legislature may adopt in relation to Internal Improvement, the Board strongly recommend that the works on the Cape-Fear, both above and below Wilmington, should be prosecuted to effect. When these are completed, unless further and large appropriations are made for other objects, there would seem to exist little or no necessity for continuing the Board of Internal Improvement.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and consideration, yours, &c.

H. G. BURTON, *P. B. I. Improvement.*

GUBERNATORIAL MESSAGES.

The term *lengthy*, an Americanism as it is called, must, notwithstanding, come into use. There is no English word *long* enough to be appropriate for the intercourse of the State Palaces in this country with the Halls of Legislation.—The King of England despatches the annual topics of his empire in half a column of type. The King of France, notwithstanding the inherent loquacity of the French, makes as short a speech. And yet materials might be found in these countries, if any where, for some moderate amplification, which however does not seem to be the taste on the other side of the water.

It is in our happy country that this art is chiefly cultivated. If, as is said, it be the part of a good Judge to amplify his jurisdiction, it appears to be thought that of a good Governor, in his speech, to amplify the universe. And this talent has no relation to the other qualifications of the writer; for Gov. CLINTON, reputed to be the best, and Gov. DESHA, suspected of being the worst of these territorial rulers, are the most conspicuous in its exercise. Eighteen columns of closely printed paper are deemed necessary to disclose the changes of one year in the situation of Kentucky—eight to reveal those of New-York, and six the semi-annual situation of Massachusetts. All this would be well, if the business-doing people of this country would read them; but they can't and they won't—and thus the Governors are left in his situation, of whom it was said—

"Friend, for thine epitaph I'm grieved,
So very much is said—
One half will never be believed,
The other never read."

A Panther was recently killed on Lynche's creek, near Dubose's Ferry, measuring 7 feet 10 inches, from the nose to the tail. But very few of this species of animal have been seen in this part of the country, since the Revolution. Its skin, handsomely stuffed, may be seen at Dr. W. Blanding's Drug Store. It will soon, we understand, be sent to the Museum in Charleston. *Camden Journal.*

The proprietors of the Camden Ferry have contracted with Mr. Townes of New-Haven, for building a bridge over the Wateree. It is believed that this work will contribute greatly to the prosperity of Camden. *ib.*

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18.

In the Senate, two bills were reported; one for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore, whose property was sunk in the harbour during the late war, and the other for the relief of Ebenezer Oliver and others. Three resolutions were submitted: two by Mr. Johnston, of Lou.; one for the erection of light-houses at Cape Florida and Cape Carnaveral, and the other by Mr. Clayton, relative to the change of a post route in the state of Delaware. The resolutions offered yesterday were all agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the consideration of the Judicial Bill was again taken up in Committee, when Mr. Buckner, of Kentucky, Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, and Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, all spoke very ably in support of the bill. Mr. Ingersoll is a new member, and attracted great attention by the pertinence of his remarks, and the force and chastity of his expression. A bill was passed for altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New-York. On motion of Mr. Baylies, of Mass. a resolution was laid on the table, calling for information as to the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, respecting that part of the boundary of the United States bordering on the Pacific Ocean. No other business of any importance was transacted.

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JANUARY 19.—In the Senate, the bill amending the Judicial System, which was made the order of the day, was ordered to lie on the table, the chairman of the Judiciary committee, Mr. Van Buren, being prevented from attending by indisposition. The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading, without opposition—and the bill "supplementary to an act to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in Missouri," passed April 26, 1822, passed, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. Mr. Johnson, of Ken. gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to authorize the Columbian College, in this District, to raise certain sums by lotteries, for the benefit of that institution. A memorial was presented by Mr. Hayne, from the City Council of Charleston, for the establishment of a Marine Hospital at that place, for the use of sick and disabled seamen.

An attempt was yesterday made to cut short the discussion in the Committee of the House of Representatives, on the Judicial bill. With a view to bring the debate, which has now occupied the House for a fortnight, to a point, Mr. Mercer, at the suggestion of Mr. Storrs, of N. Y. withdrew his motion to amend the bill by striking out the first section. Mr. Storrs then submitted a motion to amend the bill by striking out three additional Judges, and inserting two; so as to make the whole number of the Supreme Judges nine instead of ten, which is the number proposed in the bill as it was reported. The motive in making this proposition was, to divert the discussion from the general principle of the bill. It is likely that the committee will report the bill to-day, if the object of the motion should be obtained. A report, in part, was made by the committee on Elections, on the subject of the Michigan election.—The report states that the board of canvassers had exceeded their duty. The subject of a post road from Baltimore to Philadelphia was referred to the Post Office committee, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland. Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky. laid on the table a resolution on the subject of a canal from the Mississippi to the Bay of Pensacola. Mr. Livingston laid some resolutions on the table to appoint a committee to report at the next session on the expediency of consolidating the existing laws in relation to duties on impost and tonnage, and for making uniform the laws relative to bills of exchange. A resolution was also agreed to, on motion of Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, directing the Judiciary committee to inquire into an alleged professional misdemeanor. It is charged against a District Attorney, that after prosecuting a public debtor, he received a fee from the debtor himself—or rather his assignee—to render him service in the case. The subject excited some indignation in the House, and the committee was clothed with authority to send for persons and papers.

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JANUARY 20.—In the Senate, a bill was reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the establishment of a Naval Academy, and the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the survey of the proposed Canal and ship channel across the peninsula of Florida, reported the same without any material amendment, with a report of the opinion of the Committee, and a long communication from Mr. White, the Delegate from Florida, on the subject. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, had leave to bring in his bill for the benefit of the Columbian College. Mr. Benton, from the select committee, reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice-President, accompanied by a report of eighty manuscript pages, the reading of which occupied about an hour and a half. Three thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore was laid on the table, and the bill supplementary to the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, gave rise to some debate, from which it appeared that a confidential agent had been sent to Philadelphia, to investigate the facts relative to the recent custom-house transactions in that city.

After a little more discussion yesterday, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Judicial Bill, on which Mr. Wright, of Ohio, was the principal speaker, followed briefly by Mr. Wood, of New-York, and Mr. Kremer, of Pennsylvania, the bill was reported without amendment. In the House, a division took place, by ayes and noes, on a motion by Mr. Storrs, of New-York, to give but two new Judges, which was decided in the negative—the ayes being 60, and the noes 119. Mr. Mercer moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend it so as to separate the Appellate from the Circuit Court, and reduce the Judges in the former to 5. This question will probably be discussed to-day. A bill was reported by Mr. Hemphill, concerning Roads and Canals, which authorizes the President to apply to the purposes of Internal Improvement the surplus money which may remain in the Treasury, at the close of each session of Congress. Mr. Drayton, of South-Carolina, laid a resolution on the table, inquiring of the Secretary of War what had been done on the subject of the defence of the harbour of Charleston. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Holcombe, of New-Jersey, calling for an estimate of the cost of certain live-oak timber, and the preservation of the live-oak and red cedar on the public lands. A few other resolutions of minor importance were offered.

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JANUARY 21.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported from the Naval Committee, for the establishment of a Naval School. The character of this bill may be understood, by reference to the abstract in our proceedings of the House. A bill was also reported, to authorize the laying out and opening certain roads in the Territory of Michigan. Bills for the relief of Thomas P. Withers, and forming a line between the Land Districts in the Territory of Michigan, were also reported. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Holcombe, of New-Jersey, relative to Live-Oak Timber, was agreed to, with a trifling modification; and that offered by Mr. Drayton, of South-Carolina, relative to the fortifications of Charleston, was adopted. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, offered resolutions somewhat similar in their object, asking for information as to the rules by which the War Department has been governed in the granting of pensions; which, with a resolution offered by Mr. Scott, of Missouri, calling for a statement from the Treasury Department, of money paid by the purchasers of Public Lands, which have become forfeited to the United States, since the commencement of the Land system; lie one day on the table.

Just as the SPEAKER had called up the unfinished business of the preceding day, Mr. Stevenson, of Pennsylvania, rose, and communicated to the House the death of Mr. Farrelly, one of the representatives from that state. On motion of Mr. Ingham, who delivered a pathetic and just eulogy on his deceased colleague, the House resolved, *unanimously*, to wear crape on the left arm for a month. The House then adjourned.

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JANUARY 23.—In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Hemphill, of Penn. and Mr. Markell, of New-York, both spoke against the bill to amend the Judicial system, as reported. Mr. Burgess, of Rhode-Island, has the floor for to-day. A bill was introduced to extend the limits of Georgetown. The resolution offered on Friday by Mr. Wickliffe, calling for information on the subject of Revolutionary Pensions, was further laid on the table, after some short discussion. The other resolutions offered on Friday by Mr. Davis, of Mass. and Mr. Scott, of Missouri, were agreed to. An unfavorable report on the memorial of Captain Isaac Phillips, of Baltimore, was made from the Committee on Naval affairs, by Mr. Storrs, of New-York. Resolutions were laid on the table, by Mr. Cook, of Il. inquiring of the War Department for the report on the subject of the road from Detroit to Chicago; by Mr. Cambreleng, of New-York, asking of the same Department, if any arrangement has been made for the purchase of Throgs Point on Long Island Sound; by Mr. Dorsey, of Md. requiring of the same Department, information whether the Cadets at West Point can be increased, and to what number, without the expense of employing new Professors; and by Mr. Carter, of South-Carolina, asking information from the Naval Department as to say any experiments, which have been made in any of the United States vessels, as to the utility of cotton for cordage and sail cloth.

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JANUARY 24.—In the Senate, the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the communication of Com. DAVID PORTER, asking for the expression of an opinion upon the charges of Thomas Randall and John Mountain, was called up, and after considerable debate, it was recommitted to the same Committee, with instructions to strike out that part of the report which pronounces the case of Com. PORTER to be of the nature of an appeal from the Court of Enquiry. The bill relative to the school lands in Ohio was ordered to a third reading, after considerable discussion, without a division.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives, yesterday reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. A message was received from the President of the United States, containing the information called for by a resolution offered by Mr. Storrs, of New-York, in relation to the moneys received by the late President of United States. Among the resolutions agreed to were, one by Mr. Owen, of Alabama, relative to placing buoys at the entrance of Mobile Bay—one by Mr. Garnsey, of New-York, on the subject of changing the position of the Light House at Buffalo—one by Mr. Johnson, of New-York, on the subject of placing buoys in the channel from Sandy Hook to New-York. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, calling for information from the War Department, as to the survey of the waters of North-Carolina and Virginia; and the other by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, requiring from the Treasury information as to the price originally obtained for public lands which have been relinquished to the United States, and the medium price of any which have been re-sold, Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, made an eloquent speech against the Judiciary Bill as reported, and in favour of the resolution to recommit the bill with instructions.

The discussion of the Judiciary Bill was expected to come on in the Senate, during the present week; but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Van Buren, it was postponed. In the House, the General appropriation Bill will, probably, be taken up, after the Bill to amend the Judicial System shall be disposed of.

General Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Brighton*, Capt. Sebor, arrived at New-York on the 21st ult. from London. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London Papers and Shipping Lists to the 8th of December, one day later than before received.

Representative Peerage of Ireland.—The votes of the Irish Nobility for a Representative Peer, in the room of the late Lord Donoughmore, are at present very equally divided between Lord *Mount*-cashel and Lord Farnham. At the last dates the numbers were–for Lord *Mount*-cashel 31, for Lord Farnham 32. It is said, that Lord Farnham has sent a special messenger to the Court of Russia to get the vote of Lord Strangford, the British Ambassador. There are about forty-six Peers to vote yet. The poll must be kept open until the 16th of December.

Intelligence from Rome mentions the execution of several Carbonari, and the punishments inflicted upon others.

Spain.—Accounts from *Madrid* are to Nov. 24. When the Courier left, the Palace of the Escurial was on fire. Great fears were entertained of its total destruction, together with the valuable collection of paintings, and other works of art, contained within its walls. There is but little carpentry in the building, but there are but few inhabitants in the village, and a great want of water. The Palace and *Monastery* of the Escurial were built by Philip II. in the strange form of a gridiron, the instrument of the martyrdom of Saint Lawrence, upon whose anniversary the Spaniards gained the victory of St. Quentin. The Convent is 740 feet, by 580, and the Palace forms the handle of the imaginary gridiron. The painting are excellent and numerous; and the vault containing the royal tombs is grand and impressive.

Among the extracts given by the Courier, is a Decree of the King of Spain, for regulating the finances of his kingdom. The Decree is to take effect from the first of next January. Its machinery is somewhat cumbrous, and the editor thinks will contribute but little towards accomplishing its proposed objects.

Greece.–Frankfort papers to the 1st Dec. had reached London: they furnish, from the *Austrian Observer*, in extracts from the *Greek Chronicle* of *Missolonghi*, to the 5th Oct. accounts of successes said to have been gained by the Greeks over the Turks. These accounts, says the Courier, would not be without interest, if they could be relied upon. But they seem to be of such a doubtful character, that none of the extracts are copied.

The Burmese War.—The Madras Government Gazette, together with letters from that Presidency, has been received to the 31st of July. The accounts from Rangoon leave little expectation of any more fighting. The whole population declare their aversion to it; and the Burmese *Monarch* is absolutely destitute of means for renewing the campaign.

The editor of the London *Morning* Chronicle remarks, in one of his late numbers—

"The English Law is terrible only for poor men. There is now alive a well known individual, who for more than thirty years has been engaged in all sorts of fraudulent schemes, who has been prosecuted again and again, who has, in short, succeeded in almost every description of crime, but who has always been able to pay witnesses and buy lawyers, and when he dies, he will leave enough to purchase a handsome monument, on which will, no doubt, be engraven a most ample catalogue of virtues."

M Pons, Professor of Astronomy, at Florence, (Italy,) discovered, on the 7th of November, a comet in the constellation of Eridanus, having about 54 degrees of right ascension, and 14 degrees south delcination. It could not be seen without the aid of a telescope; it moves about 20 minutes per day, in a south west direction.

Highway Robbers Taken.—On Saturday night, as a gentleman named Furnald, was passing through the Park, he was knocked down, and robbed of his pocket book by a gang of villains. In the pocket book was a certificate of a deposit for $150 in the Bank of America. This morning Mr. F. called at the bank to make his loss known, and to request that, should the certificate be offered, the person offering it, should be detained. A few minutes after the Bank opened, a young man entered, and presented the certificate, when he was asked by Mr. Taylor, the first teller, if he wished the whole amount, and was directed to endorse his name on the back, upon which, with a trembling hand, he wrote the name of Samuel Furnald, the person to whom it was payable. At this moment Mr. Taylor came round the counter, and took the young man into custody. He now appeared alarmed, and said that others were concerned, and that the certificate was given to him by two men who were then in Wall-street, near the bank. Mr. Wenman and Mr. Townsend, book-keepers, went in pursuit, but it is believed were recognized by the villains, who ran down William street to Beaver street, where one of them jumped over the fence of Mr. Willis, and got into the third loft of his bakery, where he was locked in, until the arrival of a Police officer, who took him to the Police Office. Meanwhile, the other fellow was pursued by Mr. Townsend to Broadway, where he was overtaken and secured, and with the person who offered the certificate, was taken to the Police Office. We understand that they are old offenders, being recognized by Mr. Hayes as soon as they entered the office.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Diabolical.—The Utica Observer states, that Messrs. Jason Parker & Co. have lost within about a fortnight, from 30 to 33 stage horses, on the route between Manlius village and Utica. Their death has evidently been caused by poison administered by some base scoundrel; for which wanton destruction of life and property a State Prison would be too lenient a punishment. There are no suspicions of any one in particular, and every exertion to obtain a clue that might lead to the detection of the villains, has failed of success.

Escape from Jail.—A fellow who has severally adopted the names of Brown, Robertson and Smith, apprehended a few days ago, and confined in the new jail of this place, on a charge of *horse stealing*, in North-Carolina, made his escape, on Tuesday night last, by boring a hole through the floor of the upper apartment, in which he was confined.—A reward of 250 dollars was offered for his apprehension by the sheriff of Stokes county, which will be sufficient we hope to prevent his final escape. He was the first prisoner who had been honored with accomodations in the new jail.

Lynchburg Virginian.

JOHN D. HUNTER.—The famous narrative of this notorious character (says the Franklin Gaz.) has just been thoroughly exposed in an able article of the last North American Review, upon the evidence of respectable individuals who have long resided among the very same Indian tribes with which Hunter pretends to have been familiar.—The imposture of this pseudo-Indian was detected and mentioned in private circles three years ago by a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, whose general acquaintance with the Indian dialects enabled him to confound the shameless author.

Small Matters.—Married, in Minot, (Me.) Master Winslow Small, aged 17 years, weighing 99 pounds, to Miss Polly Small, aged 20, weighing 50 pounds.

A Hermit.—It is stated in the Thomaston (Maine) Register, that there has resided for a number of years past, in the back part of the town of Montville, a hermit of the name of Barrett. He has dwelt in a cave, the work of his own hands, dug in the bank of a small river, and carefully secured at the entrance against the intrusion of wild beasts, by a large log, sufficiently hollow to admit of his entering. He rejects every kind of luxury which may be offered him: the fruits of the earth that grow spontaneously in the woods around him, being his only food: water from the limpid stream his only drink. Since his retirement from the world, he has copied the bible twice, once on paper, and once on the bark of the birch tree. About a year since he moved from his cave in Montville, farther into the woods; the country having become so much settled around him, that he was frequently annoyed by visiters.—He was the son of a respectable farmer in *Massachusetts*, who obliged him to marry a woman he disliked, having previously formed an attachment to another. He lived with his wife but a short time, when, it is said, rather than endure the society of her he could not love, he determined to forsake the world and its pleasures, and secretly left his native town for Maine, and took up his abode in the wilderness.

[*Statesman.*

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

A person called at Messrs. Beers and Bunnel's office, at New-York, on the 9th inst. and tendered to Mr. Beers the sum of twenty dollars, stating that it was from a young man, who had received that sum more than he ought in changing money there for his master and appropriated it to his own use. The person declined giving the name of the conscience struck young man, but observed that he was probably on his death bed, and could not rest in view of the hereafter, till the money had been returned.

Sir David Ochterlony, whose decease in India has been lately mentioned in the papers, is said to have been one of the most popular British Generals ever in India. He was, like Admiral Coffin, a native of Boston, Mass and a graduate of its free schools. Several persons are now living who were his schoolfellows. He rose in the world by his talents and by those excellent habits which have been, and we hope will ever continue to be, the characteristics of the youth of Boston—and which are better to them than the inheritance of an estate.

Boston paper.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRE.—Mr. Kean performed Richard, on Wednesday evening, to the most crowded house we ever witnessed. On his entrance he was greeted with a loud welcome. On the exhibition of some slight disapprobation, the audience rose, and waving their hats, gave him several hearty cheers. There were some expressions of disapprobation, which continued throughout the performance; they were, however, very slight and scarcely sufficient to be denominated an opposition. He was announced for "Othello," on Friday, amid the loudest acclamations. The multitude in front of the Theatre during the evening, was astonishingly great. We, however, heard of no improper conduct on their part.

U. S. Gazette.

The disease called the Influenza, has been more extensively felt in Baltimore and its neighborhood for the past week than for a number of years; and in many instances whole families have been suffering with it, at one moment, from the tenderest to the most mature age.

We perceive by the Philadelphia papers of yesterday, that its effects have been equally general in that city, and it is supposed there are now more cases than has been known for twenty years past. The Editor of the Freeman's Journal says—"Last Sunday, several of our churches were closed on account of the indisposition of our pastors. In our courts of Justice, the judges and lawyers exhibit the effects of the disease. Our players at the Theatre grumble hoarsely, and even the fish-women cease to squall through the streets. All this is owing to the changeable damp weather of the last week." *Baltimore Gazette.*

THE SUBLIME! A poetaster in the United States Literary Gazette, thus commences a sonnet to Daniel Webster.

"Immortal man! whose eloquence outstrips,
Rome's, Athen's, England's, ancient, modern, all."

Some time since a writer* in the Richmond Enquirer, said, Mr. Tazewell, one of the Senators of the United States, from Virginia, had

"A mind
As pure as ether, and as vast as infinitude."

[*Phil. Gaz.*

*We believe, says Niles' Register, it was a speaker in the Legislature that used these silly, if not wicked words. But both the Yankee Bard and Virginia Statesman, have fallen far short of a FAMOUS Mr. Correy, who wrote an "Ode on General Washington," beginning thus—

"He their armies took, their generals captive led—
Having surrounded their camp with roaring cannon, he made them abominably afraid."

The above reminds us of a couplet in Bodman's celebrated Poem.

"Eternal streams of ravishment
From me the fountain are forth sent."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1826.

Congress.—The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the subject of a reduction of the duty on *Teas*, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, have unanimously decided, after the most deliberate consideration, against any reduction of the existing duty. The decision of the committee will doubtless be sustained by the House.

In the House of Representatives, at our last dates, the debate on the Judiciary Bill continued—but the subject was so completely exhausted, that no member could hope to advance any new ideas, or throw any additional light on the subject; yet speeches must be made, that members may hear themselves talk, when they have nothing to say. The bill will probably pass the House, as reported by the committee.

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams on the Constitution.

It is well known, that several points in Mr. Adams' message have been laid hold of by certain individuals, better known by the name of the "*Richmond Party*," in order to raise an opposition to his administration, and if possible, to overthrow it. These points are,—the recommendation of a national university, of internal improvements, the establishment of a national observatory, &c.; and the President, by recommending these subjects to the favorable consideration of Congress, is charged with having overleaped all the barriers of the constitution, and produced an awful "Crisis" in the affairs of the republic. Some well-meaning people, not sufficiently acquainted with the political history of the country, may possibly be alarmed by these representations, and induced to believe that Mr. Adams advocates doctrines not only novel, but dangerous, as leading directly to consolidation; it will be proper, therefore, to undeceive them, by showing that the doctrines or opinions he has advanced, are as old as the constitution, and have received the sanction of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. For this purpose, we publish the subjoined extract from the *National Intelligencer*; and shall from time to time lay before our readers such additional information, as may enable them to judge correctly as to the truth of the charges which are so industriously, and we may add, insidiously, circulated against the President.

As to Mr. Adams' recommendation of an astronomical observatory, which is represented as being altogether without a precedent, it is, or ought to be, well known to those who make this assertion, that some years since Congress authorised *astronomical observations* to be made, for fixing a first meridian of longitude of the United States. Is there any essential difference between this *act* of Congress, and the *recommendation* of the President? All the difference consists in this—Congress has caused astronomical observations to be made, without an *observatory*; Mr. Adams recommends the erection of an *observatory* for the purpose of making such observations. Where is the fairness, then, in the attack which has been made on the President on this account? Indeed, where is the magnanimity, in most of the attacks on the message of the President, which should characterize the conduct of honorable and high-minded opponents? We look in vain for it.

The following is the extract mentioned above:—

Mr. Jefferson, in his inaugural speech, enumerates the "encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid," as a part of the "creed of our political faith," "the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust." And in his last message, in 1808, he advised the Houses to appropriate the surplusses of revenue to the "improvement of roads, canals, rivers, *education*, and other *great foundations* of prosperity and union, under the *powers which Congress may already possess*, or such amendment of the Constitution as may be approved of by the States." It does not appear what power Congress possessed, in his opinion, on the subject, but we know that he afterwards signed the bill to cut the Canal de Carondelet, and previously the bill to establish the Cumberland Road: And that, in a former message, he had recommended "a national establishment for education" in the following words: If Congress shall "think it more eligible to found it on a *donation of land*, they have it *now in their power* to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income." And how, I ask, could he say, and do all this, and more also, if he held the opinion that Congress had no power to act on such subjects?

Mr. Madison, in his inaugural speech, considers "the advancement of science and the diffusion of information as the best aliment to true liberty." And in his message of Dec. 5, 1810, he recommended a *National Seminary* to be established in the District of Columbia. The same subject was renewed, and strongly urged in his two last messages of December, 1815 and 1816, in both of which he also brings roads and canals into view, and earnestly presses them upon Congress, as of primary importance. See 7th vol. State Papers, 371; and Journals of the House, 1815, p. 20 and 21; and 1816, p. 14.

In fact, the encouragement of education, generally, by *national aids*, was first brought forward by Virginia Presidents. Mr. Jefferson recommends it as "one of the *great foundations* of prosperity and union." A National University was proposed by Washington, as the basis of the system; re-urged in the same by his Virginia successors. And why should Mr. Adams be censured by Virginians, and *them only*, for holding forth the same views of policy? Is it a crime in him to concur in opinion with Washington, Jefferson, and Madison? Is it not the duty of every President, to bring these *great foundations of prosperity and union* before the National Legislature, at proper seasons for consideration? Madison was also a member of the Confederation, and it is his opinion that Congress has power to make *Post Roads*. The following proposition was offered by him, and adopted by the house, as early as February 11th, 1795:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to report a bill, authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be examined, and where necessary, to be surveyed, the general route most proper for the transportation of the mail between ———, in Maine, and ———, in the state of Georgia, and to cause to be laid before Congress, the result of such examination and survey, with an estimate of the expense of rendering such route fit, in all its parts, to be the established route of the post; the expense of such examination and survey to be defrayed out of the surplus revenue of the post office.

"*Ordered*, That Messrs. Madison, Thatcher, Baldwin, Henderson and Sherburne, be appointed a committee pursuant to the resolution."

When the resolution was on its passage, Mr. Madison said, in explanation, "That it was the commencement of an extensive work. He wished not to extend it at present, that the expense of the survey would be great," &c. &c.

Mr. Baldwin said, "It was *properly the business* of the Government to *undertake the improvement of the roads*; for the different states are incompetent to the business, their different designs clashing with each other. It is enough for them to make good roads to the sea-ports. The cross roads should be left to the government of the whole."

This, if I am not mistaken, is the same Mr. Abraham Baldwin who was a member of the Convention from Georgia; and it is worthy of remark, generally, that the members of *that* Convention, acting afterwards in their respective places under the Constitution, and under the solemn sanction of their oaths to support it, have left satisfactory evidence of their opinions and convictions, that Congress has power to act upon the subjects referred to in the late message. As to the words "general welfare," Mr. Adams seems to have used them as he found them in the Constitution, without deriving any power from them; and I have reason to believe that he concurs with the body of the Republican party, in rejecting the clause in question as a source of delegated power.

We ask Mr. Giles this simple question: Did he, or not, vote for the Cumberland road bill? With what propriety can he call this a *crisis*, when the very measure or measures, which he says, have produced a crisis, were supported by Mr. Jefferson and the republicans, 17 or 18 years ago? In our next, we shall throw some few ideas on this subject, before the public—in the meantime we assert, that men most trusted by the republicans, have gone as far in supporting measures now so emphatically denounced, as John Quincy Adams himself—and we will support the assertion by evidence. We ask to be believed no further than we prove. We shall advance, book in hand, chapter and verse. Meantime, it may suffice to say, that Mr. Jefferson himself, is understood to have taken the ground, that it is best to give to Congress the power of making roads, under strict limitations. *Richmond Whig.*

Nathan Sandford, Chancellor of the State of New-York, has been elected by the Legislature of that State, now in session, a Senator of the U. States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of *Rufus King* as Minister to Great-Britain.

New Papers.—Within two or three weeks, we have received several new papers, viz:—the *Camden Journal*, published in Camden, S. C. by *Charles A. Bullard*—the *Carolina Patriot*, published in Greensboro', by *Wm. Potter*—the *North-Carolina Telegraph*, printed at Fayetteville, and edited by the Rev. *Robert H. Morrison*. The Telegraph is published in a pamphlet form, on a medium sheet. Also, the *Georgia Statesman*, published at Milledgeville, Ga. by *Burritt & Meacham*. The *Statesman* is opposed to the mad politics of Gov. Troup; and we hope its influence may tend to allay the excitement in the public mind in Georgia, which the Governor has labored so industriously and successfully to produce.

Baron Stackelberg, Minister of Sweden to the United States, has arrived at New-York in the ship Martha, from Stockholm.

Roads and Canals.—The House of Delegates of Maryland have adopted Resolutions recognizing the right of the United States to establish Roads and Canals.

There are forty-three Banks in Rhode-Island, and petitions are before the Legislature for fourteen more!

Fresh Venison.—We learn that 27 deer were for sale in our market this morning. *Fayetteville Observer.*

By a statement from a late English paper, it appears that the difference between the importation of Cotton into Great-Britain in 1824 and 1825, gives an excess to the latter year of 102,700 bales.

Capt. Poussin and Lieut. Trimble, Commissioners of the National Road from Washington to New-Orleans, arrived at New-Orleans, on the 30th ult.—They examined the Western route, passing through Abingdon, Knoxville, Centreville, (Alabama,) Fordsville, (Mississippi,) crossing the Rigolets and Chef Menteur. The distance of the road they travelled is said to have been about 1150 miles, passing over an excellent country for making a turnpike road, and in no instance finding a stream either larger or presenting greater difficulty, than the Potomac at Georgetown. *Nat Int.*

Salaries of officers in Massachusetts.—Governor $3666,67; Lieut. Governor 533,33; Chief Justice of S. J. C. 3,500; three Associate Justices, each 3,000; Attorney General 2,000; Solicitor General 2,000; Secretary 2,000; Treasurer 2,000; Adjutant General 1,500; Reporter of Decisions in the Supreme Court 1,000. Councellors, Senators, and Representatives, two dollars for each day's attendance, and two dollars for every ten miles travel. President of the Senate and Speaker of the House four dollars for each day's attendance.

Most excellent news for the members of Congress.—It is stated in the Greensburg (Westmoreland Co. Pennsylvania,) Gazette, that a Mr. Robins and Son, left Hempfield last week, with a drove of five hundred turkies, destined for the Washington City market; now let the revolutionary soldiers stand by with their petitions for the afternoon sessions.—These turkies will be of as much service to our capitol, as were the geese to that of ancient Rome—If they should happen to save it from burning, it will be more than the *geese* have been able to do lately. *U. S. Gazette.*

There is now living in Georgia, not 80 miles from Savannah, a lady in the 83d year of her age, who has descendants in being amounting to the astonishing number of *one hundred and seventy-seven*. She is extremely active, attends personally to her domestic concerns, and rides on horseback with ease round her neighborhood to the extent of 3 or 4 miles. *Savannah Republican.*

Manufacture of glass ware.—A friend has furnished us with the following statement of the amount in value of the glass ware, flint and window, manufactured weekly and yearly by the manufactories specified. It may be interesting to some of our readers, and certainly is not a valueless item to those interested in the manufactures of the country. The glass manufactured in this state maintains, we believe, as good a character as most kinds of the imported; and is generally in use, throughout the states.

The manufactories named are the largest in this part of the country at least, if not larger than most others in the United States. In Pittsburgh, Penn. there are several glass houses, and if we recollect rightly, the most extensive manufactures only about $160,000 worth annually—about equal to the establishment at South Boston, which is second in this quarter only to that at Lechmore Point. This latter, it will be seen below, manufactures above $200,000 worth, and we presume is the most extensive in the country.

	Per week.	Per year.	
New England Glass Company.			
Flint glass,	$2,500	$130,000	208,000
Crown do.	1,500	78,000	
South-Boston Glass Company.			
Flint glass,	$1,200	$62,000	166,400
Crown do.	2,000	104,000	
Essex street, Boston, Company.			
Crown glass	1,500	78,000	
	$8,700	$452,400	

There are in this state several other glass manufactories of less extent than the above. Those are all of them within about a mile of State street. Of those in the interior we have but little information. The Flint Glass Company at Sandwich, makes annually about $64,000 worth; the Phenix flint glass company, $18,200; the Chelmsford crown glass, $31,200. *Bost. Statesman.*

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—Mr. Miller, the publisher of American works in London, has written to a gentleman in New-York, stating that the first volume of Mr. Cooper's new novel had been received and put to press, and that he is waiting impatiently for more copy. This work will have a widely extended circulation, both in this country and in England. Mr. Miller, in the same letter, acknowledges the receipt of a "History of the United States," which he immediately put to press, and is sanguine that there will be a considerable demand for it. This work is, at present, not generally known; its history is briefly this. At a meeting of the American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres in the city of New-York in 1820, a resolution was passed, offering a premium of four hundred dollars and a gold medal to the American citizen who should, within two years, produce the best written history of the United States, and which, with such history, should contain a suitable exposition of the situation, character and interests, absolute and relative, of the American republic; calculated for a class book in academies and schools. Four books were offered by different authors, and the premium for the best history was awarded to the honorable Salma Hale, of Keene. This book has been published in New-York.

MARRIED,

In Marion District, S. C. on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kerton, JOHN MCRAE, Esq. Postmaster, Fayetteville, to Miss MARY ANN SHACKLEFORD, daughter of John Shackleford, Esq.

BELL INN.

HIRAM A. McADAMS

RETURNS his unfeigned thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He takes this method of informing the public, that he has removed to that well known house, at the corner of Broad and York streets, formerly occupied as an Inn by Welsh and Smith.

His house has undergone a thorough repair, where he is now ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

His stables are well supplied with provender, and attended by careful and honest hostlers.

Camden, Jan. 28, 1826. 3t71

Notice.

THE notes and accounts due to the firm of Jennings & Thompson, and which was managed by P. Thompson, are now the property of Edm'd. Jennings. All persons who are in arrears with that house, are therefore directed to pay all such notes and accounts to E. Jennings, in as much as they have mutually dissolved their business.

EDM'D. JENNINGS,
PEARSALL THOMPSON.

Charlotte, Nov. 20, 1825. 4t72

Notice.

ALL persons in debt to me, by note or book account, for articles purchased of P. Thompson, are informed that I have placed all demands due me in the hands of my lawful agent, Dr. D. R. Dunlap, who is instructed to sue for the same indiscriminately, unless paid very soon. It is well known to persons who purchased from Mr. Thompson, that the credit which he gave was a mere nominal credit; that whenever he called for their accounts, they were to discharge them. I hope all will pay off their accounts. None of you stays.

E. JENNINGS.

Jan. 25, 1826. 4t72

Notice.

I HAVE put into the hands of Washington Morrison, Attorney at Law, for collection, all my notes, accounts and receipts, for settlement.

H. S. KIMBLE.

Jan. 30, 1826. 3t71

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of good Land, containing about 126 acres, well timbered, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, corn, &c. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, or to John Henderson, sen. living near the premises.

WM. H. SMITH.

Feb. 1, 1826. 2t70

N. B. If the above tract be not sold previously at private sale, it will be disposed of at Public Auction, for cash, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February instant.

Watch & Clock Repairing.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in this place, next door north of Mr. Harris' store, where clocks and watches will be repaired on the shortest notice, and warranted well done.

HIRAM PARKER.

Charlotte, Feb. 4, 1826. 3t71

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26.—Cotton, sales 11 a 11½; Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 20 a 21; Corn, 70 a 75; Flour, super, 5½; Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2¾ a 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; Turk's Island, 75 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5½; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Jan. 24.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, 00 a 11½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 50 a 62; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 90 a 95; Steel, American, 8 a 0; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, Jan. 28.—Cotton, 11 a 11¾; corn, 96; bacon, 9 a 10; whiskey, 40 a 45; brandy, peach, 45 a 50; apple do. 40 a 42; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 21 a 25; molasses, 62½; iron, Swedish, 6½ a 7—upper country, 5½ a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 50 a 7 50.

Charleston, Jan. 23.—Cotton, 12¼ a 13; corn, 75 a 80; bacon, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 37 a 38; whiskey, 30 a 32; beeswax, 32; iron, 4½ a 4¾; coffee, prime green, 18 a 91, inf. to good, 14 a 17; sugar, brown, 10 a 10½, muscovado, 8½ a 9½, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45 a 00, Turk's Island, 50 a 00; molasses, 40.

The Subscribers,

GRATEFUL for the patronage they have received in their vocation, respectfully invite the public generally, to a Concert to be held at Hopewell Church, Mecklenburg county, on Friday, the 17th February; which will be succeeded by two orations, one on the science of Music, by Alexander Caldwell and Dr. Davidson; the other on American Literature; and will be accompanied with the usual religious solemnities, by Pastor Williamson.

H. B. PHILIPS,
DAN'L. GILLESPIE.

January 31, 1826. 1w

Education.

THE subscribers having engaged Mr. M. O'Reilly to take charge of a School, beg leave to inform those who may be disposed to educate their children, that a school will be opened on the first of March; boarding can be had on reasonable terms, and a few scholars taken in. Mr. O'Reilly is highly recommended for moral character, and as being well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages; and we feel confident will give satisfaction to such as may entrust their children to his charge. The situation is healthy, being within one mile and a half of Beattie's Ford, and within three miles of the Catawba Springs in Lincoln county.

ROBERT ABERNATHY,
ALFRED M. BURTON,
ROBERT H. BURTON.

Feb. 1, 1826. 3t71

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro Woman named NANCY, about 20 years of age, remarkably likely, and of a pleasant expression of countenance—usually looks down, and when she raises her eyes, they have rather a white appearance. Her voice is mild, and I think her nose is a little aquiline. I have strong reason to believe the said woman was taken up about four miles above Charlotte, on or about the first of last November, since which I have heard nothing of her. The woman was of good character, and was enticed away by her husband; and I have no doubt when they were separated near Charlotte, that she would have given herself up or been taken and told to whom she belonged—which makes me believe she is concealed or stolen. Any person who will prosecute the thief to conviction, and give me information where my woman is, will be entitled to the above reward; or to twenty dollars, for giving me information where I may get my woman.

WILLIAM McWILLIE.

Camden, Jan. 27, 1826. 3t73p

Bank of Newbern,
CHARLOTTE BRANCH.

NOTICE.

JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Esq. is appointed Bank Attorney. Those persons who have Bonds in Bank, are requested to be punctual in their renewals, as no indulgence can be given hereafter. Renewals will be allowed as heretofore, on payment of one-tenth part of the principal and interest, in any of the North-Carolina Bank notes; or one-twentieth part of the principal and interest, in South-Carolina notes. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient to remind our customers of the necessity of being punctual in their renewals.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. DAVIDSON, Cash'r.

Jan. 27, 1826. 3t71p

Notice.

THE subscriber informs those who are indebted to him, that he will attend at the next February court, in Charlotte, for the purpose of making settlements; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him individually, or to the association of M'Kenzie & Caldwell, will avail themselves of this notice, as a further indulgence ought not to be expected. My books and papers are in the hands of Dr. D. T. Caldwell, with whom settlements can at any time be made.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1826. 4t72

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, on Wednesday of next February court, if not sold at private sale before, three hundred and thirty-six acres of

Valuable Land,

and well timbered, on both sides of the Beattie's Ford road, three miles and a quarter from Charlotte, with an elegant situation to build on, and a good spring, both near the road and near the centre of the largest body of good land, and lies as well as any in that section of the county.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.

Jan. 21, 1826. 4t72

Deeds for sale, at this Office.

A German Tale.

This morning we offer a tale, the title of which is familiar to our readers, from the popularity of the operas of the same name, but which, hitherto, has not been printed in this country, notwithstanding it has been so often *dramatised* in Europe. Those who have not read nor seen any of the dramas, may be curious to know what means the *Der Freischutz* which has so often met their eyes. They will find here the original story, which, when perused, and considered as a specimen of this favorite branch of composition among the Germans, will not, we think, be deemed too long even for a newspaper. A "tale of the terrible and supernatural," with a striking moral, is not unsuitable for a Saturday eve, especially in weather so misty and dank, as the present.

National Gazette.

Der Freischutz; or, The Magic Balls.

From the German of A. Apel.

Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may.

"Listen, dear wife," said Bertram, the forester of Lindenhayn, to his good and faithful Anne; "listen, I beseech you, one moment. You know I have ever done my utmost to make you happy, and will still continue to do so; but this project is out of the question. I intreat you, do not encourage the girl any farther in the notion; settle the matter decidedly at once, and she will only drop a few silent tears, and then resign herself to my wishes; but by these silly delays nothing rational can be effected."

"But, dearest husband," objected the coaxing wife, "may not Catherine be as happy with William the clerk as with Robert the game-keeper? Indeed, you do not know him: he is clever, so good, so kind—"

"But no marksman," interrupted the forester. "The situation which I hold here has been possessed by my family for more than two hundred years, and has always descended down in a straight line from father to son. If, instead of this girl, Anne, you had brought me a boy, all would have been well; he would have had my situation, and the wench, if she had been in existence, might have chosen for her bridegroom him whom she loved best; now the thing is impossible. My son-in-law, must also be my successor, and must therefore be a marksman. I shall have, in the first place, some trouble to obtain the trial for him; and in the second, if he should not exceed, truly, I shall have thrown my girl away: so a clever huntsman she shall have. But observe, if you do not like him, I do not exactly insist upon Robert: find another active clever fellow for the girl, I will resign my situation to him, and we shall pass the rest of our lives free from anxiety and happily with our children. But hush!—not another word!—I beseech you let me hear no more of the steward's clerk."

Mother Anne was silenced; she would fain have said a few more words in favour of poor William, but the forester, who was well acquainted with the power of female persuasion, gave her no further opportunity; he took his gun, whistled his dog, and strode away to the forest.—The next moment, the fair curled head of Catherine, her face radiant with smiles, was popped in at the door—"Is all right, dear mother?" said she. "Alas! no, my child; do not rejoice too soon;" replied the sorrowing Anne. Your father speaks kindly, but he has determined to give you to nobody but a huntsman; and I know he will not change his mind." Catherine wept, and declared she would sooner die than wed any other than her own William. Her mother wept, fretted, and scolded by turns; till at length it was finally determined to make another grand attack upon the tough heart of old Bertram; and, in the midst of a deliberation respecting the manner in which this was to be effected, the rejected lover entered the apartment.

When William had heard the cause of the forester's objection—"Is that all, my Catherine," said he, pressing the weeping girl to his bosom; "then keep up your spirits, dearest, for I will myself become a forester. I am not unacquainted with woodcraft, for I was, when a boy, placed under the care of my uncle the chief forester of Finsterbuch, in order to learn it, and only at the earnest request of my uncle the steward, I exchanged the shooting-pouch for the writing-desk. Of what use," continued the lover, "would his situation and fine house be to me, if I cannot carry my Catherine there as the mistress of it. If you are not more ambitious than your mother, dearest, and William the game-keeper will be as dear to you as William the steward, I will become a woodsman directly; for the merry life of a forester is more delightful to me than the constrained habits of the town."

"O dear, dear William," said Catherine,—all the dark clouds of sorrow sweeping rapidly over her countenance, and leaving only a few drops of glittering sunny rain. sparkling in her sweet blue eyes.—"O beloved William! if you will indeed do this, all may yet be well: hasten to the forest, seek my father, and speak to him ere he have time to pass his word to Robert." "Away," replied William, "to the forest; I will seek him out, and offer my services as game-keeper: fear nothing, Catherine; give me a gun, and now for the huntsman's salute."

What success he had in his undertaking was soon visible to the anxious eye of Catherine, on her father's return with him from the forest. "A clever lad, that William," said the old man, "who would have expected such a shot in a townsman? I'll speak to the steward myself to-morrow; it would be a thousand pities such a marksman should not stick to the noble huntsman craft. Ha! ha! he will become a second Kuno. But do you know who Kuno was?" demanded he of William.

The latter replied in the negative.

"Lo you there now!" ejaculated Bertram; "I thought I had told you long since. He was my ancestor, the first who possessed this situation. He was originally a poor horse boy in the train of the knight of Wippach; but he was clever, obliging, grew a favourite, and attended his master every where, to tournaments and hunting parties. Once his knight accompanied the duke on a grand hunting match, at which all the nobles attended. The hounds chased a huge stag towards them, upon whose back, to their great astonishment, sat tied a human being, shrieking aloud in a most frightful manner. There existed at that period, among the feudal lords, an inhuman custom of tying unhappy wretches who incurred their displeasure (perhaps by slight transgressions against the hunting laws) upon stags, and then driving them into the forest to perish miserably by hunger. The duke was excessively enraged at this sight, and offered immense rewards to any one who would shoot the stag; but clogged his benefactions with death to the marksman, should his erring bullet touch the victim, whose life he was desirous to preserve, in order to ascertain the nature of his offence. Startled by the conditions, not one of the train attempted the rescue of the poor wretch, till Kuno, pitying his fate, stepped forward and boldly offered his services. The duke having accepted them he took his rifle, loaded it in God's name, and earnestly recommending the ball to all the saints and angels in heaven, fired steadily into the bushes in which he believed the stag had taken refuge. His aim was true; the animal instantly sprung out, plunged to the earth, and expired; but the poor culprit escaped unhurt, except that his hands and face were miserably torn by the briers. The duke kept his word well, and gave to Kuno, and his descendants forever this situation of forester. But envy naturally follows merit, and my good ancestor was not long in making the discovery. There were many of the duke's people who had an eye to this situation, either for themselves or some cousin or dear friend, and these persuaded their master that Kuno's wonderful success was entirely owing to sorcery; upon which, though they could not turn him out of his post, they obtained an order that every one of his descendants should undergo a trial of his skill before he could be accepted: but which, however, the chief forester of the district, before whom the essay is made, can render as easy or difficult as he pleases. I was obliged to shoot a ring out of the beak of a wooden bird, which was swung backward and forwards; but I did not fail, any more than my forefathers; and he who intends to succeed me, and wed my Catherine, must be at least as good a marksman."

William, who had listened very attentively, was delighted with this piece of family history; he seized the old man's hand, and joyously promised to become, under his direction, the very first of marksmen; such as even grandfather Kuno himself should have no cause to blush for.

Scarcely had fourteen happy days passed over his head, ere William was settled as game-keeper in the forester's house; and Bertram, who became fonder of him every day, gave his formal consent to his engagement with Catherine. It was, however, decreed that their betrothment should be kept secret until the day of the marksman's trial, when the forester expected to give a greater degree of splendour to his family festival by the presence of the duke's commissary. The bridegroom swam in an ocean of delight, and so entirely forgot himself and the whole world in the sweet opening heaven of love, that Bertram frequently insisted, that he had not been able to hit a single mark since he had aimed so successfully at Catherine.

And so it really was. From the day of his happy betrothment, William had encountered nothing but disasters while shooting. At one time his gun missed fire; at another, when he aimed at a deer he lodged the contents of his rifle in the trunk of a tree: when he came home, and emptied his shooting-pouch, he found, instead of partridges, rooks and crows, and in lieu of hares, dead cats.—The forester at length grew seriously angry, and reproved him harshly for his carelessness; even Catherine began to tremble for the success of the master-shot.

William redoubled his diligence, but to no purpose; the nearer the approach of the important day, the more alarming grew his misfortunes, every shot missed. At length he was almost afraid to fire a gun, lest he should do some mischief, for he had already lamed a cow, and almost killed the cowherd.

"I insist upon it," said the game-keeper Rudolph, one evening to the party, "I insist upon it some wizard has bewitched William, for such things could not happen naturally; therefore let us endeavour to loosen the charm——" "Superstitious stuff!" interrupted Bertram angrily; "an honest woodsman should not even think of such trash. Do you forget the three things which a forester ought to have and with which he will always be successful in spite of sorcery? Come, to your wits, answer my query." "that can I truly," answered Rudolph; "he should have great skill, a keen dog, and a good gun." "Enough," said Bertram; "with these three things every charm may be loosened, or the owner of them is a dunce and no shot."

"Under favour, father Bertram," said William, "here is my gun; what have you to object against it? and as for my skill, I do not like to praise myself, but I think I am as fair a sportsman as any in the country; nevertheless, it seems as if all my balls went crooked, or as if the wind blew them away from the barrel of my gun. Only tell me what I shall do.—I am willing to do any thing." "It is singular," muttered the forester, who did not know what else to say.

"Believe me, William," again began Rudolph, "it is nothing but what I have said. Try only one: go on a Friday, at midnight, to a cross-road, and make a circle round you with a ramrod, or with a bloody sword, which must be blessed three times with the name of Sammiel——" "Silence!" interrupted Bertram angrily: "Know ye whose name that is? he is one of the fiend's dark legion. God protect us and every Christian from him!" William crossed himself devoutly, and would hear nothing further, though Rudolph still maintained his opinion. He, passed the night in cleaning his gun, and examining minutely every screw, resolving, at dawn of day, once more to sally forth, and try his fortune in the forest. He did so, but alas! in vain. Mischiefs thickened round him: at ten paces distance he fired three times at a deer; twice his gun missed fire, and although it went off the third time, yet the stag bounded away unhurt in the midst of the forest. Full of vexation he threw himself under a tree, and cursed his fate, when suddenly a rustling was heard among the bushes, and a queer-looking soldier, with a wooden leg, came hopping out from among them.

"Holloa! huntsman," he began, laughing at the disconsolate looking William, "what is the matter with you? Are you in love, or is your purse empty, or has any body charmed your gun? Come, don't look so blank; give me a pipe of tobacco, and we'll have a chat together."

William sullenly gave him what he asked, and the soldier threw himself down in the grass by the side of him.—The conversation naturally turned upon woodcraft, and William related his misfortunes to him. "Let me see your gun," said the soldier. William gave it. "It is assuredly bewitched," said he of the wooden leg, the moment he had taken it in his hand; "you will not be able to fire a single shot with it; and if they have done it according to rule, it will be the same with every gun you shall take into your hands."

William was startled; and endevoured to raise objections against the stranger's belief in witches, but the latter offered to give him a proof of the justice of his opinions. "To us soldiers," said he, "there is nothing strange; and I could tell you many wonderful things, but which would detain us here till night. But look here, for instance; this is a ball that is sure of hitting its mark, because it possesses some particular virtue: try it; you won't miss." William loaded his gun, and looked around for an object to aim at. A large bird of prey hovered high above the forest, like a moving dot;—"Shoot that kite," said the one legged companion. William laughed at his absurdity, for the bird was hovering at a height which the eye itself could scarcely reach; "Laugh not, but fire," said the other, grimly; I will lay my wooden leg that it falls." William fired, the black dot sunk, and a huge kite fell bleeding to the ground. "You would not be surprised at that," said he of the wooden leg to the huntsman, who was speechless and staring with astonishment; "you would not, I repeat, be surprised at that, if you were better acquainted with the wonders of your craft. Even the casting of such balls as these is one of the least important things in it; it merely requires dexterity and courage, because it must be done in the night. I will teach you for nothing when we meet again, now I must away, for the bell has tolled seven. In the mean time—here, try a few of my balls; still you look incredulous, well—till we meet again."—

The soldier gave William a handful of balls and departed. Full of astonishment, and still distrusting the evidence of his senses, the latter tried another of the balls, and again struck an almost unattainable object: he loaded his gun in the usual manner, and again missed the easiest! He darted forward to follow the crippled soldier, but the latter was no longer in the forest, and William was obliged to remain satisfied with the promise which he had given of meeting him again hereafter.

Great joy it gave to the honest forester when William returned, as before, loaded with game from the forest. He was now called upon to explain that circumstance; but not being prepared to give a reason, and above all, dreading to say any thing upon the subject of his infallible balls, attributed his ill luck to a fault in his gun, which he had only, he pretended, that night discovered and rectified. "Did I not tell you so wife," said Bertram, laughing. "Your demon lodged in the barrel; and the goblin which threw down father Kuno this morning, sat grinning on the rusty nail." "What say you of a goblin," demanded William; "and what happened to father Kuno?" "Simply this," replied Bertram; his portrait fell of itself from the wall this morning, just as the bell tolled seven; and the silly woman settled it that a goblin must be at the bottom of the mischief and that we are haunted accordingly."

"At seven, repeated William, "at seven!" and he thought, with a strange feeling of affright, of the soldier who parted from him exactly at that moment. "Yes, seven," continued Bertram, still laughing. "I do not wonder at your surprise; it is not a usual ghostly hour, but Anne would have it so." The latter shook her head doubtfully, and prayed that all might end well; William shivered from head to foot, and would secretly have vowed not to use the magic balls, but that the thought of his ill luck haunted him. "Only one of them," only one of them for the master shot, and then I am done with them forever." But the forester urged him the next instant to accompany him into the forest; and as he dared not excite fresh suspicions of want of skill, nor offend the old man by refusing, he was again compelled to make use of his wonderous balls; and in the course of a few days he had so accustomed himself to the use of them, & so entirely reconciled his conscience to their doubtful origin, that he saw nothing sinful or even objectionable in the business. He constantly traversed the forest, in the hope of meeting the strange giver of the balls; for the handful had decreased to two, and if he wished to make sure of the master-shot, the utmost economy was necessary. One day he even refused to accompany Bertram, for the next was to be the day of trial, and the chief forester was expected: it was possible he might require other proofs than the mere formal essay, and William thus felt himself secure. But in the evening, instead of the commissary, came the messenger from the duke, with an order for a large delivery of game, and to announce that the visit of the chief forester would be postponed for eight days longer.

William felt as if he could have sunk into the bosom of the earth, as he listened to the message, and his excessive alarm would have excited strange suspicion, if all present had not been ready to ascribe it to the delay of his expected nuptials. He was now obliged to sacrifice at least one of his balls, but he solemnly swore that nothing sould rob him of the other but the forester's master-shot.

Bertram was outrageously angry when William returned from the forest with only one stag; for the delivery order was considerable. He was still more angry the next day at noon, when Rudolph returned loaded with an immense quantity of game, and William returned, with none: he threatened to dismiss him and retract his promise respecting Catherine, if he did not bring down at least two deer on the following day. Catherine was in the greatest consternation, and earnestly besought him to make use of his utmost skill, and not let a thought of her interrupt his duties while occupied in the forest. He departed—his heart loaded with despair. Catherine, he saw too plainly, was lost to him forever; and nothing remained but the choice of the manner in which he should destroy his happiness. Whilst he stood lost in the agonizing anticipation of his impending doom, a herd of deer approached close to him. Mechanically he felt for his last ball; it felt tremendously heavy in his hand: he was on the point of dropping it back, resolving to preserve his treasure at every hazard, when suddenly he saw—O sight of joy!—the one-legged soldier approaching. Delightedly he let the ball drop into the barrel, fired, brought down a brace of deer, and hastened forward to meet his friend; but he was gone! William could not discover him in the forest.

"Hark ye, William!" said the forester to him in the evening, rousing him from the torpor of grief into which he had fallen; "you must resent this affront as earnestly as myself; nobody shall dare utter falsehoods of our ancestor Kuno, nor accuse him as Rudolph is now doing." "I insist," continued he, turning again to the latter," "if good angels helped him, (which was very likely, for in the Old Testament we frequently read of instances of their protection,) we ought to be grateful, and praise the wonderful goodness of God. But nobody shall accuse Kuno of practising the black art. He died happily—ay, and holily, in his bed, surrounded by children—which he who carries on a correspondence with the evil one never does. I saw a terrible example of that myself, when I was a forester's boy in Bohemia."

"Let us hear how it happened, good Bertram," said all the listeners; and the forester nodded gravely, and continued.

"I shiver when I think of it; but I will tell you, nevertheless. When a young man, practising with other youths under the chief foresters, there used frequently to join us, a town lad, a fine daring fellow, & being a great lover of field sports, came out to us as often as he could. He would have made a good marksman, but was too flighty and thoughtless, so that he frequently missed his mark. Once when we ridiculed his awkwardness, we provoked him into a rage, and he swore by all that was holy, he would soon fire with a more certain aim than any gamekeeper in the country, and that no animal should escape him, either in the air or on the earth. But he kept his light oath badly. A few days afterwards an unknown huntsman roused us early, and told us that a man was lying in the road and dying without assistance. It was poor Schmid. He was covered by wounds and blood as if he had been torn by wild beasts: he could not speak, for he was quite senseless, with scarcely any appearance of life. He was conveyed to Prague, and jnst before his death declared that he had been out with an old mounted huntsman to a cross road, in order to cast the magic balls, which are sure of hitting their mark; but that making some fault or omission, the demon had treated him so roughly that it would cost him his life."

"Did he not explain?" asked William, shuddering.

"Surely," replied the forester. "He declared before a court of justice, that he went out to the cross-road with the old game-keeper; that they made a circle with a bloody sword, and afterwards set it round with skulls and bones. The mountain hunter than gave his direction to Schmid as to what he was to do: he was to begin when the clock struck eleven to cast the balls, and neither to cast more nor fewer than sixty-three; one either above or under this number would, when the bell tolled midnight, be the cause of his destruction: neither was he to speak a single word during his work, nor move from the circle, whatever might happen above, below, or around him. Fulfilling these conditions, sixty balls would be sure of hitting, and the remaining three only would miss.—Schmid had actually begun casting the balls when, according to what we could gather from him, he was beset by such cruel & dreadful apparitions, that he at length shrieked and sprang out of the circle, falling senseless to the ground; from which trance he did not recover till under the hand of the physician in Prague."

[Concluded next week.]